Golden Moments.

Oh! there are golden moments in men's lives
Sudden, unlooked-for as the little clouds
All gold, which suddenly illume the gates
Of the lost sun.

Oh, pray for them! They bring
No increase like the gains of sun and showers;
Only a moment's brightness to the earth,
Only a moment's gleam in common life—
Yet who would change them for the wealth
of worlds.

Love in All.

Name the leaves on all the trees;
Name the waves on all the seas,
All the flowers by rill that blow,
All the myriad tints that glow,
Winds that wander through the grove—
And you name the name of love;
Love there is in summer sky,
As in light of maiden's eye.

Listen to the countless sounds
In the wind that gaily bounds
O'er the meads where, on the wind,
Bright bees hum and linnets sing;
Pat of raindrop, chat of stream,
Of their song sweet love's the theme;
Love there is where zephyr skips,
As in breath of maiden's lips.

In the west mild evening glows;
Angel fingers fold the rose;
Silvery dews begin to fall;
Crimson shades to shadow all;
Holy nature veils her face;
Earth is lost in heaven's embrace—
Love is in an hour like this,
As in guileless maiden's kiss.

Go where, through the voiceless night,
Trips fair Luna's silver light;
Hear of nature's pulse that beat,
Like the thread of unseen feet;
See from out the lambent north
Shimmering arrows shooting forth;
Love is in a meteor's start,
As in throb of maiden's heart.

Love's the essence of all things;
'Tis from love that beauty springs;
'Twas by love, creation first
Into glorious being burst;
Veiled in maiden's form so fair,
I do worship thee in her.
Spirit sweet—all else above—
Love is God, since God is love.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

MY VALENTINE.

Valentine's day, and I am sitting in the bay-window of my front room in the little semi-detached house which is now my home. The little maid has laid the breakfast things, but it is early, and I sit on the horsehair sofa in the window, looking out for the postman.

Not that his coming this morning has any romantic interest for me. Those days of romance are past and gone.

I am now arrived at the sober age of thirty-five, and it is time to have done with such folly. And yet, as I sit here, and the postman delays his coming, my mind wanders back to other Valentine's days long ago, when it was a matter of such deep interest to me.

One fourteenth of February in particular I remember, ten—let me see, sixteen years ago it was. How the years fly! and how short a time it seems! Those few bright years of a woman's life seem to go by magic, and when they are gone what remains? Always at one time or other an aching sense that they are gone, and sometimes, alas! the knowledge that she is doomed to loneliness for the years to come. I felt that at one time myself, but I am used to it now.

At thirty-five these romantic regrets should be done with. And especially when one lives the life of a daily governess (as I have done for some years past), the realities of life press too constantly and too unpleasantly on one's mind to leave room for day-dreams.

But on the fourteenth of February just referred to my governess life had not yet begun. I had then as fair a future before me as most young girls of my acquaintance, with equal chances of an advantageous and happy marriage, and a life of independence. At that time I was a visit to some old friends, the Coventrys.

The family consisted of father, mother and two daughters—fine, hearty, good-looking girls, tall, strong and high-spirited. In that respect rather a contrast to myself, for I was small, quiet-mannered, and (as I was painfully conscious) rather plain in appearance. They saw plenty of company, for their father, 'Squire Coventry as he was called, kept a most hospitable house; and, especially during the winter, the house was continually filled with young people and amusement of all kinds was the order of the day.

In most of these amusements I took a part, and though I had neither health nor strength equal to those of my young friends, their kindness and heartiness made everything pleasant. They had a most especial fondness for practical joking (I mean a harmless kind), particularly the younger one, Kate, who was ably assisted in this line by her cousin, Charles Braintree, who constantly formed one of the party.

Kate and Charley were in every kind of escapade—companions in mirth, and frequently companions in misfortune, when the evil effects of their joking came home to their own door.

While I was at the Coventrys we attended a village church close by, where, the rector being absent, there officiated at the time a curate who had lately come to the place. He was a tall, slight man, rather good-looking; but he had a painfully-stilted, self-conscious manner, which quite did away with the prepossessing effect of his appearance. I at first attributed it to conceit, afterward, when I knew him better, to shyness. He seldom came to the house, although the Coventrys quickly made his acquaintance, and pressed him to do so, but invitations of all kinds he refused.

During my stay, however, he gradually acquired the habit of walking home with us from church, our road lying partly in the same direction; he would part with us at the park-gates, with the stiffest of bows, refusing all entreaties to enter, and proceed to his lodgings in the village.

By degrees his visits to the house became more frequent, and of course the change was attributed to me. I could not help becoming conscious that during these Sunday walks his place was generally at my side; and I suffered much from the sly looks and muttered remarks of which I was the subject. Our conversation on these occasions was of the primmest and most demure. Sometimes, after a silent walk of two or three minutes, a feeble request to carry my prayer-book, and that yielded to, a few remarks on the weather, and so on, and we were already at our journey's end; nevertheless this was sufficient food for mischief-loving friends to found a joke upon.

As to Mr. Bargill himself, he was "fair game." His conscious, conceited, and yet awkward and bashful manner, made him, I must confess, a most tempting subject; and while he had quickness enough to see that in some way or other he was ridiculed, his sense of humor was so dull that he could never comprehend the joke. All this combined to make him undergo torture when in my friends' society, and I verily believe he fled to me (quite, sedate and harmless as I was) as a refuge from their sallies. Whether that were so or no I know not, but by degrees I became quite used to his society, and from tolerating I got to like it and to miss him when he did not come; and when the jokes raged, I invariably took his part.

Valentine's day drew near, and of course Kate Coventry was full of business. There were valentines of all kinds to be dispatched and expected in return. Numerous "hoaxes" designed for particular friends, and the plots and schemes as to places of postage and disguise of handwriting, were truly wonderful.

"What fun it would be to send a valentine to Mr. Bargill!" exclaimed Charley. "What would he do with it? Put it into the fire, I expect, and never let any one hear of it. He would feel it an insult."

"Mr. Bargill!" exclaimed Kate, suddenly looking up from her work of directing and stamping envelopes. "Why, of course, he shall have one. How stupid of me to forget! It's important, though. I must take time to think of it. Of course we know who the sender will be!"

She glanced at me as she said this.

"Kate, please do not," I said, imploringly, blushing up to the roots of my hair, for I knew that I was doomed.

"Do not what?" replied Kate. "Oh! by-the-bye, Ethel, you're sure to receive some this year—one at least."

"Yes," broke in Charley. "Directed in a very stiff, upright hand. Now, who would think that such a very modest, retiring person would write such a very decided hand? You know who I mean, Miss Vane?"

So the remarks flew round, and I knew that remonstrance was vain, and that Mr. Bargill and myself were to be two of the victims on Valentine's day. Not only that, but I greatly feared that they intended sending either a valentine to me in his name, or, far worse, one from me to him.

For some reason this latter idea was torture to me. Of course what I received myself was a matter of little consequence. I should know whom to thank for it; but if I only could know how they meant to make use of my unfortunate name in playing their jokes upon him.

So time wore on, and I comforted myself by thinking that Mr. Bargill, come what might, would believe that I had sent him a valentine, more especially such a one as I feared they would send him.

"It will be as Charley said," I thought. "He will most likely put it in the fire, and no one will be a whit the wiser."

And then I caught myself wondering whether it would make him shy of our company, and whether he would cease the walks from church, etc. And I must allow that the idea vexed me.

"How very tiresome they are!" I said to myself. "And what bad taste it is to play these jokes on people," forgetting for the moment how often I had myself been a party to jokes of the kind.

At last Valentine's morning came. There was much excitement round the breakfast table when the post-bag, full to bursting, was handed in.

I waited patiently for my share of its contents. They were three. First, a letter from home in my mother's writing; secondly, a large document, directed in the stiff, upright hand I had been led to expect; thirdly, a letter directed in a hand writing perfectly unknown to me. I opened the second-mentioned first.

"Now, Ethel, let us hear!" assailed me on every side.

"That's the writing! I knew it would come!" shouted Charley.

"Thank you, I am much obliged to you all!" I replied. "It is admirably written; but this one is much better done"—as I spoke I held up the third-mentioned, written in the unknown hand. "That large one is too elaborate, Mr. Bargill, I am sure, would never send such a flowery composition as that. Now, this is sober, and to the point."

I had just read it, and was surprised to find only a short, simple, earnest offer of marriage—not much like a valentine, except that the writer slightly referred to the character of the day as a kind of apology for addressing me. It was signed only "J. B."

"I see," I said, "You thought by sending me two that I should certainly be caught by one of them. This last one is certainly the best. Some of your work, I suspect, Connie. It is not in Katie's style."

Constance protested her innocence; but in vain. Indeed, a general chorus disclaimer was raised round the table; but I simply ignored it, put the two valentines in my pocket, and began to read Mr. Bargill's letter. This was of another kind. My father was seriously ill. My mother wanted me home directly; and the next day found me on my homeward journey, depressed at the thought of my father's illness, and full of regrets at leaving my friends.

Then began a season of calamity and trial. My father died, after a fortnight's illness, leaving myself, a brother and sister almost unprovided for.

The following year my sister, who had been engaged for some time, was married. My mother died soon afterward, and I was left alone—almost absolutely alone, my brother having gone abroad to seek his fortune, and I chose rather to seek an independence for myself than be a burden to

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA.; Feb, 10 1881.

Has the state government at Harrisburg quit printing public documents? This question we ask because in the last three sessions we have not received any from the legistature save the slow coach *Record*. If there are no documents to mail we suppose the state must be saving something handsome in postage, or is the postage account big as ever with no documents mailed? A chance for reform here. Who can see it first?

Cabinet timber for Garfield—E. C. Humes of the 1st Nat. Bank, Bellefonte, for Secretary of Treasury.

Well, the official vote shows that the majority of the American people, as always, are democratic, Hancock's majority over Garfield being 6,333.

The fools are not all dead yet, as we observe that somebody has introduced a bill into the Legislature providing for the compulsory attendance by Directors at County Institutes and paying them for such attendance at the rate of $1.50 per day.

The House Committee has agreed to a bill, long expected, abolishing the tax on matches, bank deposits (including savings banks), bank checks, patent medicine, perfumery, etc. The committee refused to abolish the tax on bank capital. There is hardly any doubt but the bill will become a law at this session.

Queen Victoria made $4,000 on stock farming last year, is an item we see in an exchange. To this the REPORTER can confidently add that Queen Victoria, with her own hands raises beans, cucumbers, potatoes, and other vegetables—with her fork from a plate to her mouth. She must be quite a farmer, and might start a grange in England.

Gen'l Beaver does not itch for office. We know Gen'l Beaver. Now then quit thrusting cabinet positions, governorships, and senatorial honors upon him. We do not wish to have the General's funeral to come off prematurely. He is a good man among us.

The Western Union Telegraph Company officially announces that it has completed the purchase and taken possession of the lines of the American Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies. This puts about all the telegraph business of the country into the hands of one company and creates a monopoly of the business that will compel the public to pay high rates for messages.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says that Garfield has not yet fixed upon Blaine for the state department, and that he will not settle upon his cabinet until close of February. Perhaps not. The Herald is afraid that Conkling is to be snubbed, and lays in a plea for him, and would like to see him boss the next administration, in preference to Blaine, and thinks Conkling dragged the party thro' after it stuck in Blaine's hand. The Herald calls the Grow bolt in Pennsylvania a Blaine affair.

Senator Wallace introduced a constitutional amendment, proposing a change in the mode of electing President, by direct vote of the people. It proposes to divide each State into as many districts as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress, and each district to to have one vote for President. The returns to be canvassed by State officers and their decision to be final. The two Houses of Congress to declare the result in joint convention. This embodies the principle of minority representation in the votes of the several states.

A special meeting of the General Appropriation and Geological Committee of the House was held the other evening to hear application of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey for an appropriation of $125,000, to be paid in equal instalments in three years.

Unless this geological survey can be induced to put in a proper amount of service in Centre county, our members should put a No in on this appropriation. A good round sum has already been spent in this direction, enough to have completed their labors in the state. We fear some persons are having a "soft snap" in this business.

The "local" of the Mifflintown *Democrat* is good at stealing local squibs. It pleases us to know that he displays good judgment in taking our items wholesale. —*Hun. Journal.*

For our part we care but little for exchanges appropriating our items, but it is sometimes provoking to see a little para graph we have gathered up go through two other papers and then be credited to the second and even third. This latter has been done repeatedly in our neighboring counties of late and don't speak well either for the eyesight or brains of those who do it.—Lewistown *Gazette.*

Just what the REPORTER has to say—lots of local items from our colums credited to other papers.

The Delaware Democrat says the Republican party having conferred the right of suffrage upon a million and a half of blacks who could not read or write, now proposes that they shall be educated at the expense of the National Government. The Media American in espousing the new plank in the Republican creed says, "A Republic cannot afford to tolerate ignorant suffrage.,' Isn't it a little singular that the American, holding such views, did not oppose negro suffrage when it was first mooted, or have its editors only now, after ten years experience, discovered that "ignorant suffrage" endangers not only (we use the American's language,) "the safety of the nation, but its very existence"?

Speaking of Senators Davis and Mahone, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: Of late numerous speculations have been indulged in as to the probable course of Judge Davis in the Senate after the 4th of March, and intimations, born of hopes, have been frequent that he would act with the Republicans on the organization. The result has been that he has come to be considered in the minds of some almost as uncertain an element as General Mahone. It will, in the natural order of events, be but a very short time before all the speculations on the subject of the course of these two Senators will be set at rest. But your correspondent feels authorized now to say, on the best of information, that Judge Davis will certainly stand by the Democratic organization of the Senate. So far as General Mahone is concerned the certainty that he will do the same is almost, if not quite, as strong as in the case of Judge Davis.

A new fuel saving idea has been brought to the test a few days ago. In these days of the wholesale destruction of our woodlands and the heavy drain upon our coal beds, anything that will tend to lessen the consumption of these important substances will prove a blessing. We are led to these remarks by what we see of an exhibition that was given in Jersey City the other day of a new fuel, a combination of petroleum and steam, the exhibition was of such a satisfactory nature that results are promised of importance not easily exaggerated. Colonel Rose of the Pennsylvania railroad, says a locomotive can be run from New York to Philadelphia for four dollars instead of $25, as now, with coal. The Commercial says: To produce combustion nothing is more necessary than by the means of an atomizer to unite dry steam and crude pretroleum only, a common inch pipe being used for this purpose, one for steam, the other for oil, with cocks to regulate the flow. The junction is made within six inches, of perforated brick, of the retort, which the nozzle enters, and instantly on a match being applied the whole interior of the furnace (an ordinary reverberatory smelting furnace) becomes intensely heated, so much so that all the exposed surfaces may be easily fused. If applied to a steam boiler on locomotive or on ship board, it is only necessary to place retorts made of fire clay on the grate bars, thus protecting the boiler plates from injury.

The Chicago News says the most violent haters of the Hebrews in Germany are the educated classes—the preachers and professors. They go so far as to charge Jews with foul conspiracy, with enmity to the German welfare, and they demand that they should be banished from Germany or exterminated; they say that the Hebrews are making too much money, that they are too comfortable, that they must be killed off. On the part of the Government, Bismarck's organ endorses the proposition to stop the immigration of Hebrews; to close all official positions to them; to forbid them to teach in the public schools. Now, in the face of such facts as these, is it not too soon for our modern philosophers, like Prof. John Fiske and others, to congratulate the world upon the progress of liberal opinions and the absence of a mediaeval spirit of persecution. It looks to us as if there were a large quantity of mediaevalism in this anti-Semitic movement in Germany, a country on whose financial, military and literary history the Hebrews have shed such a flood of glory.

Conkling and Butler of South Carolina, had a spat in the senate on Monday on the South Carolina census, which the administration reports correct in spite of the lies of the leaders. Butler put some solid truth shots at Conkling. Butler says that if Conkling says anything offensive in his proposed reply, that he will give him a Roland for his Oliver. It would not be surprising if Conkling would revive the Hamburg massacre charge against Butler, in which event Butler will ventilate the Canonchet affair with Mrs. Sprague and the Governor's shot gun.

At the opening of the Criminal Court on Monday, in Wilmington, Del., Chief Justice Comegys called the Gand Jury's attention to the recent address of Col. Ingersoll in that city, saying it was blasphemous and worthy of the attention of the jury as coming under the law of blasphemy.

The New York board of trade have sent to the senate a protest against the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as a judge of the supreme court, because he is a friend of the big corporations.

A big storm in Minnesota, and only one railroad in operation—the rest being snowbound.

—An item is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that ——, of this place, has subscribed $1000 for the building of a new Lutheran church here. While it affords us much pleasure to confirm the matter we can truly say for ——, that he feels much annoyed at the unsought notoriety given him on account of his subscription, given as we know it was from love to a good cause, and not to have his name and deed paraded before the world. *'Nuff said.*—Millheim *Journal.*

But queerly enough the *Journal* man has a namesake who also subscribed, and it gave him notoriety in something like the following:

"Mr. E. Jonathan Deininger, of Reading, Pa., has much encouraged and made happy the hearts of the St. John's Lutheran congregation of Millheim by a cash subscription of $200."

BREAKERS AHEAD.

That the Grant Stalwarts are suspicious of Garfield has been apparent on the surface of things for sometime. Blaine is to be the controlling force of the incoming administration. There is no doubt of that, or that he cordially dislikes Grant as a pretender to the Presidency. The Maine boss thinks the boss-at-large has had enough. The State Department has little patronage, and that out of the country, but to remedy this defect in his premiership, the great spoils departments of the Government, the Treasury, Postoffice and Interior, are to be assigned to Secretaries who will work in unison with Garfield and Blaine, and antagonize Conkling and Grant. The latter can have their pick of the navy, the Army or the Attorney General offices, which amount to little or nothing in the way of patronage, in comparison with the others. This seems to be the present outlook, and it is provoking guarded explosions of wrath. The New York *Herald*, which has become a great Conkling organ, protests in dignified and stately leaders. The most outspoken oracle of the Stalwarts however, is Gorham of the Washington *Republican*, who has lately returned to the capitol from an unsuccessful Senatorial mission to Harrisburg. He can no longer hide the wrath of his faction, and empties the bitterness of his soul on the Reformers who have carried off the good thing of the new administration, in this way:

"The Republican party seems to be divided into two factions, one of which thinks it ought to achive victory, while the other thinks it will best thrive on defeat. The former are called Stalwarts, and the latter Reformers. Men compose the first of these factions; sneaks the other. We warn the President-elect against this pestilent tribe. Assuming, though they do, all the political virtue extant, he will find by and by, if he does not know it now, that they are the basest of hypocrits and the most dishonest of men.

"The corrupt and rotten crew which we have but feebly described have done much toward disintegrating the party since its grand triumph in November. No art is left unpracticed to alienate from the incoming Administration the men who are regarded as the special friends of Gen. Grant. The daily gossip is full of pretended information which, if half of it were true, would consign the new President to infamy and the party to the tomb.

"The party ship is drifting on to a lee shore, and will soon be beached, unless mutiny and greed are throttled by those who have been intrusted with her navigation."

These are the first loud mutterings of the coming storm, and they are caused by the knowledge that the reins of the next Administration are to be in the hands of Blaine, and that the machine is to be run against Conkling. Garfield repudiates the treaty of Mentor. This is not unexpected. He has not the virtue of fidelity, or the back-bone of the average politician.

The roof of the depot at Buffalo caved in from the weight of snow, killing four, a full train of passengers in at the time,

MRS. MILLER AND GEORGE SMITH EXECUTED.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION.

Williamsport, February 3.—George Smith and Catharine Miller, the murderers of the latter's husband, have paid the penalty of their crime. Mrs. Miller passed her night in a spirit of unrest, and this morning broke down under the terrible strain to which she was subjected last evening by a meeting with two of her children and the impending execution. Her chief concern seemed to be the future welfare of her little ones. Her spiritual adviser, Rev. T. F. Reeser, left her about dark with her children, who shared in the last supper with their mother. The granting of this privilege seemed to offer great comfort to the condemned, who embraced and kissed them repeatedly. Their final farewell was heartrending. About an heur before the time for the execution she became very nervous, and created an apprehension on the part of the sheriff that much difficulty would be experienced in conducting her to the gallows.

Smith ate two suppers last evening, an operation which he repeated the two days preceeding. He slept only about two hours, but this morning declared that he felt composed and had made all the necessary preparations to meet his God.

At 11.10 the prisoners were taken from their cells and conducted to the scaffold. Mrs. Miller uttering piercing cries for mercy while in the solemn march, and which increased in intensity as the platform of the gallows was reached. Smith was much more composed, but prayed almost incessantly. The woman had to be supported while walking to the scaffold by two men, and when placed on the chair under the rope which was soon to encircle her neck would have fallen if she had not been held in position. Her cries were pitiful in the extreme, and her body swayed violently. Smith repeatedly called on God to have mercy on his soul, but his steadiness was in striking contrast to her pitiful condition.

After the straps had been adjusted Rev. J. A. Bright read Smith's statement, as follows: "Friends, I did the deed myself. She laid the plan. She often asked me to do it. When I had killed him she gave me the rope to hang him up. She gave me the apron to wipe up the blood, and told me where to throw it down under the barn. When I came back to the house she took a white wash rag and wiped the blood from my clothes."

Rev. Mr. Reeser read a statement of the woman. In it she admitted her guilt, in general terms, and that she was led on from one crime to another. Before leaving her cell she had adhered to the confession in which she charges Smith with the crime.

At 11.20 the condemned were raised from their chairs, both supported by men standing behind them, and in a twinkling the drop was sprung and they were hanged. Scarcely a twitch could be observed after they had dropped. The execution was witnessed by about 150 people.

Smith's Confession.

I became acquainted with Mrs. Miller while I worked at David Clark's above town, about ten years ago; have only been intimate with her during the past two years; first became intimate with her when they moved into Magg's house below town; she ran after me wherever I would be at work; she made the first proposition to put Miller out of the road; this was when they lived at Brown's place at Safe Harbor; she neither wanted me to take a gun and go up along the narrows and shoot him, or take a club and knock him over the narrows; I did not see her after that time until she moved to Captain Brown's place; then she asked me if I would not put him out of the road. I told her I would not do it. Then she kept running after me and begged for me to do it; she told me if I would not do it that I should get her some poison; I told her I would do that, so I got some arsenic for her at Joseph Dingler's livery stable, where I was driving teams at that time; I took the poison out and gave it to her and she said "it would be all right now;" this was about one month before Christmas; I then went to Loyalsock and did not see her till the last of February; on my return I first met her at the Lutheran church and walked part of the way home with her; she then wanted me to put him out of the road. I told her I would not do it; three different times she asked me to put him out of the road, she said no one would find it out, then she told me that Mrs. —— had a little gun that she would lend to her and she would set in the barn and I should go there and make a noise and she would listen and send Miller out; then I should shoot him; this was two days before the thing happened. I asked her if she knew what would become of us if we would do it; she said it would never be found out, because her and Mrs. —— talked about it. I went out there on Thursday afternoon and she commenced talking about it again; I told her she had better stop talking about it; she said there was a rope at the end of the clothes line that would do to hang him with. We met at Hemler's on Thursday evening, she went there first; I came an hour after her; she stayed until half-past 9 o'clock; when she went out I thought she had gone home; when I went out she was sitting alongside the fence waiting for me; she took hold of me and asked me to go along up; I did not want to go; she said, "Yes, you must go;" we talked on the way up about putting him out of the road; she said: "I want it done this night, and I will tell you how you can do it—take a club and make a noise at the barn, and I will listen, and when I hear you I will call him." I made a noise in the barn and she came to the window, and she told me in a low voice to go and she would go back and send him out; he came out of the front door and walked around the house by the well and walked along the fence to the barn; when he came to the barn I struck him with the club; I did not knock him down; he turned around and ran towards the house; I followed him and when near the house I struck him again; he fell and I picked him up and carried him to the barn, I did this alone; I struck him once after I laid him down in the barn; I then went to the house and she gave me the rope out of the closet; I went to the barn and hung him up; I did this myself; I then went back to the house; she wet an apron and gave it to me; and told me to go down in the barn and wipe the blood off the floor and then throw the apron under the barn; I did this and went back to the house; she said "you need not run off for it will never be found out;" I stayed there until three o'clock in the morning; I was worried so I did not know what to do; I then went down to Magg's; arrived there about four o'clock; was there until arrested. John Brown had nothing to do with it; I did it all myself. Mrs. Miller once spoke of throwing him down the well; she did not aid in killing him, but she urged me on and planned the thing. John Brown talked about Andy Miller on the Thompson street swinging bridge in Jersey Shore, the fall before the killing of him; he said, "they are going to put Andrew Miller out of the road—did you see the other party?" I said I wanted to go to the post office, I stopped and asked him what party it was; he said "you will find out soon enough what party." I then walked away from him; this was all I ever talked with him about it; this is all true. I hung him up myself; he was not quite dead and stood on his feet; I placed my left arm around his body and threw the rope over the beam; I lifted him up with my left arm and pulled the rope over the beam with my right hand.

MRS. MILLER'S STATEMENT.

The murderess, whose last request was to be buried aside the husband she had helped to kill, told the following story of the crime:

On Saturday, prior to the murder of my husband, I was joined by George after leaving church. He spoke to me about putting Miller out of the way. He said he wanted me. I told him that he had better go away. He said "No," that he had a spite against Miller and he would have it out of him. I begged him not to do it This was his first threat. After we moved to Brown's house he commenced to talk to me again about destroying him. Mr. Miller cut his foot in the woods and George brought me poison to poison him with. When he gave it to me I said, "No George; before I do that I will take it myself." George said, "No Kate, I don't want you to take it." I told him I would destroy it, I put it in the cooking stove. After Miller's foot got well George came to our house again. On the day my husband was killed George came to our house in the morning and stayed until four o'clock. In the evening I went to see Mr. Hemler's sick son; was there about half an hour when George joined us at Parker's lane. A short distance from the house he commenced to talk to me about what he was going to do. I said, "George, I think you had better not; you know that you have enemies and know that I have." I told him that I did see my husband both lose our lives by it. He said no, we would not; nobody would find it out. He said if he did not get it done that night he would do it if it was ten years from then.

On the night of the murder my husband said he heard a noise at the barn and asked where his revolver was. I heard him say, "You black ————." I jumped out of bed and started to go out of the room, and I sunk right down on the floor. After a bit I heard some one coming in; thought it was my husband. I went down and George was in the kitchen. He asked for a rope. I said, "I cannot get it, I am too nervous." I told him there was a rope in the closet which my husband sometimes used. After he went out and hung Mr. Miller he came in and we sat down stairs awhile. We then went up stairs. He told the children he had killed their father and hung him up in the barn. He told them if they would tell anybody he would whip them. He said I should send the girls in the morning to the barn and they would see their father hanging up. He said I should send them to tell the neighbors that their father had hung himself in the barn. When I waked up I did not think of George or I should have stopped my husband from going out. He was always introducing the subject and I always trying to stop it. I would have stopped it that night if I had known it was going to happen.

A TERRIBLE FLOOD.

San Francisco, February 2.—The flood in the Sacramento river culminated this morning at Sacramento, the waters being within a foot and a half of the top of the levees of that city. The levee below the town broke and the country was overflowed. The town of Washington, Yolo county, opposite Sacramento, is inundated. The damage in both cases reaches an enormous sum. The entire Sacramento valley presents the appearance of an inland sea. Numberless houses have been swept away, but fortunately the loss of life so far as reported, is very small. The hills, high ground and levees in the overflowed district are covered with live stock, and there is a great demand for boats to save the cattle, sheep, etc., remaining, as a great number have been drowned. It is raining in the Sierra Nevadas from Plumas to Calaveras counties and there is an immense deposit of snow. If the rain should extend high up the mountains another flood is probable. Should it come on top of the already immense body of water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys there is no telling where the inundation would end or destruction of property stop, as the water covers places that were never overflowed before.

Notice To Citizens Of Potter And Adjoining Townships.

My store at the old Stone Mill will be continued during next year at the same old stand, and not moved to Tyrone. I am fully satisfied with the business done this year, and am not afraid to trust to the good will and patronage of my friends for the success of my business during the next year. Knowing that my efforts to afford the very best market for their produce has been and will be appreciated. Goods always sold low as to the lowest. And so far as high prices for produce is concerned, I lead, Others follow. Thanking all for past patronage. I respectfully solicit a continuance.

To make room for spring stock, goods will be sold very low during February. Please price our goods and see whether we mean what we say. Bring on your butter and eggs. Your cash, or your Pass-book. Cash paid for butter and eggs.

Yours Truly,
A. S. KERLIN.

3feb. 3t.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Harrisburg, February 7.—At 12 m. the joint convention was called to order by the lieutenant governor. The following is the vote for senator on the nineteenth ballot:

Oliver,	32
Wallace,	24
Grow,	29
MacVeagh,	2
Phillips,	2
Baird,	1
Curtin,	1
Shiras,	1

Whole number of votes cast, 92

Only fourteen senators and seventy-eight representatives voted.

No change on Tuesday of any note.

TWELVE MEN THOUGHT TO HAVE PERISHED.

London, February 7.—Twelve men are imprisoned and supposed to have perished by a colliery explosion in the Whitefield colliery, near Chell, Staffordshire. The pit took fire and is still burning.

LATER.

It is now stated that seventeen persons perished by the explosion in the Whitefield colliery.

EIGHT CHINAMEN BURIED ALIVE.

San Francisco, January 31.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz says: Eight Chinamen, who were employed cutting timber for a mill company on the South Pacific Coast railroad, near Daughterty mill, fourteen miles from Santa Cruz, were buried alive, yesterday, by half a mile of the mountain sliding down. Eighteen were employed and but ten escaped.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOODS.

San Francisco, Feb. 5, 1881.—About three thousand five hundred square miles of the Sacramento Valley is under water. The losses cannot be even guessed at present, but the aggregate will be a stupendous sum.

A SHIP AND THIRTEEN MEN LOST.

London, February 7.—The ship Brosman was recked near Berwick, (Shetland Islands) on Friday. Thirteen of the crew were drowned, and seven saved.

THIRTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED

London, February 7.—The Bohemian went ashore on the Irish coast during a dreadful storm. Of these on board thirty-two were drowned.

Two Organs. Regulate first the stomach, second the liver, especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—Maine Farmer.

The Republicans of Clinton county have nominated for the Legislature General Jesse Merrill, resident in Lock Haven, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. C. C. Whaley.

Every one will find a general tonic in "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." All druggists sell it.

The Kintzler murderers have been denied a new trial and are sentenced to be hanged.

OPINION OF AN EMINENT CONDUCTOR.

GOTTHOLD CARLBERG, the celebrated Conductor, writes:

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., NEW YORK:

GENTLEMEN—I had the pleasure of trying several of your Upright Pianos, and must pay you a sincere compliment for the power of tones and excellent quality of touch in your instruments. No less delighted I was with one of your Grand Pianos, which I consider fully entitled to take its rank among the very best in the country, and hope will be played in concert halls frequently. I wish you all the success you so fully deserve, and remain,

Yours very truly,
GOTTHOLD CARLBERG.

"Father and mother being afflicted with asthma, two bottles of Sellers' Cough Syrup has given them a new lease of life"

Moody and Sankey entered upon their twelfth week in San Francisco on Monday. Their meetings are largely attended.

Suffering Woman. There is but very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

A Dennison, La., special says: Perea, California Joe and Berrara, the murderers of Col. Potter, were taken from jail on Sunday night by a band of masked men and hanged.

Thousands of ladies have found sudden relief from all their woes by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great remedy for diseases peculiar to females. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 2feb 2t.

BY UNIVERSAL ACCORD,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best for all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 4

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour

The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business men face, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald in a weekly form, **One Dollar a Year.**

Address,
NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street, New York.
16dec. 1S.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan' Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
14octly CLEVAN DINGES.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY NEWS
AND THE
REPORTER, two papers, for $2.25 in advance, to all who pay arrears.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan Journals of the country as a complete *Newspaper*. Its Telegraphic Service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a *Newspaper* it has no superior. It is INDEPENDENT in Politics, presenting all Political News free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties.

It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains SIX COMPLETED STORIES, besides a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete and to be relied upon.

It is unsurpassed as an Enterprising, Pure, and Trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Our special Clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

Send subscriptions to this office.

Any one sending us 2 NEW names, WITH CASH, for the REPORTER and pay his own in advance, will be entitled to the Chicago Weekly NEWS free for self and each of the 2 new names.

Send all subscriptions to REPORTER, Centre Hall, Pa.

THE WORLD FOR 1881

The World for 1881 will be the best and cheapest newspaper published in the English tongue on either side of the Atlantic.

With new presses surpassing any ever before manufactured even by Hoe & Co.; with new and unequalled typographical and business facilities of all sorts, and with a better organized telegraphic correspondence throughout the world than that of any other American journal, The World for 1881 will afford its readers daily a complete, condensed and trustworthy record of all current events.

In its Five Minutes With the News of the Day The World meets and keeps pace with the increasing demands made by rapid transit, the telegraph and the telephone on the time and attention of business men.

Its daily cable letters from London bring the Old World to the breakfast-tables of the New.

In its Wall Street Gossip and its Items for Investors, taken together with its accurate, candid and absolutely impartial Financial Article, The World daily presents an unrivalled picture not only of the true condition of the multitudinous enterprises in which the adventurous and active people of this country invest their savings but also of all the fluctuating influences exerted upon those enterprises by the peculiar relations and the speculators of the Stock Exchange.

No man who owns or expects to own an interest in any corporate property can afford to miss for a single day the information daily and exclusively given in The World, not only as to the natural and legitimate course of affairs affecting stock values, but also as to the plans, schemes and combinations which are incessantly making and unmaking in and out of Wall street to affect those values.

The World contains also every day the freshest, fullest and most instructive notices of everything new and interesting in the realms of art, of literature and of social life.

It is the accredited organ of the colleges of the Union, and the accuracy and vivacity of its sporting columns, covering all the various forms of athletic amusement which have multiplied among us of late years, commend it to the "rising generation" throughout the country.

As the only metropolitan morning journal published in the English language which maintains an unswerving fidelity to the great enduring principles of the Democratic faith in politics, The World for 1881 will be found, where for the last five years The World has been found, absolutely loyal to Democratic principles; absolutely independent of all persons, cliques and factions within the Democratic party.

The World will maintain the cause of the Union against sectionalism in all its forms, the cause of good government against corruption in all its forms, and the cause of the people against monopoly in all its forms.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Daily and Sundays, one year, $12; six months, $6; three months, $3.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5; three months $2.50; less than three months, $1 per month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesday and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten; the Daily for club of twenty-five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday), One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

We have no travelling agents.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

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13jan 6t.

RISLEY'S WITCH HAZEL.

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc., etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price.

6 oz. Bottles 25c. Pint Bottles 50c, Qts. $1.

Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock, of

Charles F. Risley & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, 64, Cortlandt St., New York City. 20jan 4t.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—In the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 14july 1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 5 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED. Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

27 Jan 6m JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN
On the Loss of
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emmissions Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

The Lecture will prove a boon to thousand and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

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—AT—
The Bee Hive
—ONE PRICE STORES.—

DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS PRICES WILL BE MADE THAT WILL ASTONISH INTENDING BUYERS.

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS and SHAWLS,
MARKED DOWN.

Flannel Cloths and Blankets,
Marked Down.

All Kinds of Winter Goods,
Marked Down.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Marked Down.

Clothing Made to Order,
Marked Down.

Remember for 30 days only

BAULAND & NEWMAN,
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SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m **WM. R. CAMP.**

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.
Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York with fine Piano Cover, Stool and Book, only **$245.00**

This Piano will be sent on test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this Advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for Catalogue. Every instrument fully Warranted for five years.

PIANOS $165 TO $400 (with Stool, Cover and Book. All strictly First-class and sold at *Wholesale Factory prices.* These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. The squares contain our New Patent Scale, the greatest improvement in the History of Piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest Pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome illustrated and Descriptive catalogues of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains Five Octaves, Five sets of Reeds, four of 2 1-2 Octaves each, and One of Three Octaves, 12 Stops with Grand Organ, Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:o:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, Feb. 10, '81.

☞ TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Reduced Terms.

After Feb. 1, 1881, we will give every subscriber paying in advance, an additional credit of 25 cts.

Still Better.

Send us the name of a new subscriber, and the pay for his and your own in advance, and we will give both an additional credit of 50cts for the year. This brings the Reporter *down to the cheapest country papers to all who avail themselves of this offer.*

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

ERIE MAIL	leaves	WESTWARD Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	6 40 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 30 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
		EASTWARD:	
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 35 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	7 30 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	12 10 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 55 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 55 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with I. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. & R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per doz en. tf.

—There is much scarlet fever in Nittany valley in the vicinity of Zion.

—Pine Hall has a musical convention this week, with A. J. Swartz as director.

—D. B. Brisbin slaughtered John Wolf's large bull, near Potters Mills—it dressed 1232 pounds.

—Pleasant Gap is to have a musical convention, commencing on 14, under the direction of P. H. Meyer.

—That Camp makes the best furniture in this county is proven by the fact that he drew the first prize at our late county fair.

—The financial statement of Centre county for last year will be found in this issue of the Reporter. Every citizen of our county is interested in it.

—Mr. Thos. Eckenroth, of near Zion, on the Milliken farm, will move to Michigan in the spring, and make sale on 3 March.

—Go to Camp's Centre Hall furniture rooms before you purchase elsewhere. He sells cheap and warrants his work. There are bargains at Camps, mind it.

A musical convention under the direction of J. A. Weaver and J. Frank Rearick, will be held in Siglerville, Mifflin county. Commencing Feb. 21 and continue five days.

—The cold spell of last week was registered at the Philad, Branch, where the pile of overcoats was run down lower than ever mercury sat in any thermometer. It was a good thing for all—good, warm coats just when you want them, and cheap as could be desired.

—Mr. Uriah Slack near Potters Mills, one of our old and well-known citizens, in his 88th year, is seriously ill, and not expected to recover. Mr. A. Alexander, of Millheim as we learn from his son, Dr. Alexander, is now confined to his bed. Mrs. Jacob Arney of this place is suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

—If you want to know how to make the first start to a fortune, commence saving by purchasing your clothing at the Philad. Branch, where Lewins, the manager, and Sternberg his assistant, will suit you, fit you, and please you, at the the lowest prices you ever heard of. The clothing they sell is no auction shoddy, but all manufactured by their own house in Philadelphia.

—We see by the Philipsburg Journal that that prosperous town is to have a new bank. The firm will be John Nuttall, Geo. M'Gaffy, R. Lloyd, Wm. P. Duncan, and J. F. Steiner, of Philipsburg, and E. W. Hale, of Bellefonte. The name will be the Moshannon Banking Co.

—Camp's elegant furniture is going into every part of this county. All who see it admire it. It is home-made work, and equal in finish and style to city work.

Headache, all Billious Disorders, Dyspepsia, and Constipation cured by DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Price 25 cents. 20 jan4t

—Store Stand For Rent.—The well known store room and dwelling, at Farmers Mills, is offered for rent; also if desired, the Farmland connected with it. Possession given on 1st March next. Apply to J. B. Fisher, 27jan 3t. Penn Hall.

Headache cured for 25 cents by DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS. 20 jan 4t.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the Rep rter office. Price $12.

Caley's Chicken Powder, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J D Murray. 4nov. 3m.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following persons have been named as members of the Democratic County Committee for 1881.

Bellefonte, W. W.	Nicholas Redding.
Bellefonte, N. W.	Charles Schrader.
Bellefonte, S. W.	
Milesburg.	O. P. Kreamer.
Millheim.	D. L. Zerbe.
Unionville.	A Toener Leathers.
Howard.	George Wistar.
Philipsburg.	A J Graham.
Benner.	Jerry Roan.
Boggs	James A McClain.
Burnside	Oscar Holt.
Curtin	John McCloskey.
College	Jacob Bottorf.
Ferguson, old	John T McCormick.
Ferguson, new	Miles Walker.
Gregg, south	Henry Krumrine, Sr.
Gregg, north	James Duck.
Hallmoon	John Ward.
Haines	Solomon Etlinger.
Harris	John A Rupp,
Howard	John A Dunkle.
Huston	Henry Hale.
Liberty	W H Gardner.
Marion	Perry Condo.
Miles	Samuel K Faust.
Patton	John Reed.
Penn	Christ Alexander.
Potter, north	John Shannon.
Potter, south	Jas McClintick.
Rush	
Snow Shoe	Abel Campbell.
Spring	John Noll.
Taylor	Wm Calderwood.
Union	S K Emerick.
Walker	Ambros McMullen.
Worth	Marshal Lewis.
	P. GRAY MEEK.

Bellefonte, Pa., February 1. Chairman.

—Mrs. Margaret Gramly, formerly of Brushvalley, writes us from Kane county, Ill., Feb. 1: We are all well; weather very cold and good sleighing; there is much scarlet fever and diptheria here, to-day 10 boys were buried a few miles from here—died of diptheria. Pleased to have friends come west and see us; once in a while some one comes but can't stand it longer than one or two nights, then away again; I guess the reason they can't stand it longer is because its too much of a hog country. We sold 55 hogs at $4.80 per 100—averaged 348 lbs. We sell 150 lbs butter per month now, and in summer 200 lbs. Butter is 20, eggs 30 because there are none, lard 10, poultry dressed 8 to 11. Have built a new house and can accommodate our friends when they visit us.

—Young Taylor, of the Loop, who was found guilty of aggravated assault and battery upon Mrs. Ditzell, and took French leave, before he was sentenced, was arrested by Sheriff Spangler assisted by constable Solt, on Tuesday. When Taylor saw the officers approaching, he followed the tactics of Thad Stevins, and went through a back window of his home and then cut for the mountain, followed by the officers, who overtook him after a short race. The Sheriff took him handcuffed to his fort, and Taylor may next find himself in Pittsburg.

—At Sechlers you can get any thing from a match up to a big basket; anything from a tooth brush up to a large scrubbing brush; anything from a small cup up to the finest set of queensware; anything from a pound of sausage to a quarter of the best beef; anything from a cracker up to a big cheese; anything from a gum drop up to a barrel of sugar; and anything in the line of spices, soaps canned fruits, syrups, dried peaches, sugar cured hams, washboards, tubs, and just anything you need to set up housekeeping with.

—The Mifflinburg Telegraph of 26 Jan. says: About half past three o'clock on last Saturday afternoon a fearful crash was heard in the direction of Green St., which proved to be the giving way of the Presbyterian house of worship, of brick, situated on said street. the roof—thickly covered with snow and well soaked with the previous rain —fell in, when the side walls immediately followed suit. The destruction of the building was most complete; indeed, a fire could not have served it much worse. The front and rear walls also were badly damaged. and we presume will have to be taken down when rebuilding takes place.

—G. L. Goodhart from near this place has had shipped from Ohio a pair of thoroughbred Cheshire swine. They are very fine and admired by all who have seen them. Those who have raised them prefer them for the following reasons: 1st: They are perfectly white; 2nd, mature early and fatten at any age; 3rd, they are very prolific; 4th, almost perfect in form; 5th, they grow large on much less feed than other breeds.

—Saturday two weeks ago, about 10 p. m., the folks of Aaronsburg felt a shock like what would be taken as an earthquake, causing a trembling of the houses and startling the inhabitants. Millheim, one mile off, felt nothing and feels slighted. About the same time a similar shock was felt at Lemont. At Lewisburg and Sunbury a similar phenomenon was observed. These shocks are evidently the result of some local cause induced by the extraordinary cold weather all this winter.

—All cars, hacks, sleighs, sleds, and other rigs that were out last week got stuck in snow drifts. The fellows who get their clothing of Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch never get stuck there, but always depart glad with the bargains made. Go to Lewins if you want cheap garments.

—Vennor and the groundhog should go together as companion pieces—one hits and misses about as often as the other. Still the greater honor belongs to the groundhog which guesses at the weather while in its hole all the season the other hog being out all the time and sees which way the clouds come.

—Mrs. Sarah Farnsler, living a short distance north of Millheim, was found dead at her home on last Saturday morning, by her brother who had occasion to call there. She was lying behind the stove, beside her a cup and saucer, and apparently was engaged preparing supper the evening before when she expired suddenly, as it appears, from dropsy of the heart.

—The lucky fellow that gets the senatorial prize in Pennsylvania, in the end, will be one w ho gets his clothing at the Philad. Branch. He will have credit for good judgement and as practicing economy. The Philad. Branch is the best place for bargains in ready-made clothing in this state. Try it.

—Wednesday morning the immense body of snow and ice on Henry Boozer's barn, caused the roof to cave in and break out one of the sides. The strain was so great that large beams were snapt apart like sticks.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold an Anniversary on Saturday, Feb. 19. The meeting promises to be inte esting and profitable. An invitation is extended to all to be present.

—It is said that fourteen locomotives and about thirty cars were sent up the Tyrone and Clearfield road on Tuesday of last week to clear the snow drifts from the track.

—The dwelling occupied by Lucian Spicher, south of Linden Hall, was destroyed by fire with nearly all its contents, on Monday. It is not known how the fire originated, as the family were absent when the fire was discovered.

—A new sheep disease which is killing off flocks has made its appearance in Greence county. The sheep are taken with a soreness in the mouth which prevents them from eating and as a result, they starve to death.

—Senator Wolverton presented a bill in the Senate the other day providing for the erection of a monument over the remains of Ex-Gov. Simon Snyder, at Selinsgrove, the cost not to exceed $3,000.

—The Little Journal is a neat little monthly paper for children from 5 to 12 years of age and only cost postage paid. 15 cents per year. Sample copy 2-cents. Address, Little Journal, Lewisburg, Pa.

—Horse-thief Cunningham was arrested last week in Bedford county, and taken to Virginia. Certain parties had been "trailing" him for a period of twelve years.

—All farmers and others should mark their bags. This they can do by ordering a cast of their names from Daniel Derr, of Bellefonte, who makes them very low. 10feb. 1m.

—The cold was so intense at the execution of Mrs. Miller and Smith, that one of the limbs of the body of the former was found to have been frozen stiff before she was taken down.

The corpse of a married daughter of Fr. Zettle, living in Tyrone, was taken to Georges valley on Monday for burial. A dead child of the lady was taken to the same place for burial, last week.

—We are on a fair way for a break up. There was a light rain on Tuesday which continued during the night, also next day, Wednesday.

—Prof. Jos. H. Feeber is again at Centre Hall instructing the band. The boys are getting along well under the Prof's direction.

—Diptheria and scarlet fever is effecting the families of Pleasant Gap and vicinity. So far Centre Hall has escaped.

—Lewis S. Grim has been appointed postmaster at Madisonburg; and Budd Thompson at Martha Furnace.

—Sleighing still continues to be first class, and all that possibly can, are taking advantage of it.

—Wanted.—An experienced Dry-goods Salesman at the Bee-Hive, Bellefonte. Baulard & Newman.

—Communion services will commence at Centre Hill, on Friday next at 11 a. m. Conducted by Rev. R. Hamil, D. D.

The value of the tobacco crop in Clinton county in 1880 is estimated at $400,000.

—Rev. Akers is holding a protracted meeting at Spring Mills.

—Next Saturday is the day for the spring primaries.

—Diptheria is increasing throughout the state.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Tusseyville, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, one head young cattle, seven shoats, one good four horse wagon, two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hay rake, cultivators, plows, harrows, corn planter, hay ladders, good wagon box, chains, one set harness, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

SAMUEL STOVER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at Centre Hall. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2 horses, one two-yearling colt, 4 milk cows, young cattle, one fine two year old bull, 2 fine breeding sows, one with pig, shoats, 4-horse wagon, spring wagon for one and two horses, threshing machine with power and shaker, plows, harrow, cultivator, shovelplow, cornscraper, horsegears, cowchains, and articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. P. RARICH.

M. T. Aultz, Auctioneer

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned near Tusseyville, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 5 head horses, 4 cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sled, 1 junior excelsior reaper good, 1 graindrill, hayrake, cornplanter, plows, harrows, cornscraper, cultivators, horsegears all kinds, rakes, forks, chains, and other farming implements &c. Also household furniture, tables, chairs, beds and bedsteads, sinks, tubs, meatyessels, 1 cooking stove, 1 coal stove, and other household goods too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

BENJ. F. BITNER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed at Public Sale, one mile west of Zion at the late residence of Joseph Stover, dec'd, on TUESDAY, MARCH 1, '81 the following personal property, to wit; six head of work horses, 1 mare with foal, 1 two-year old colt, four milch cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 breeding sow, 1 large plantation wagon, 2-horse wagon, platform spring wagon, top buggy, Bob sled, family sleigh, one Kirby Reaper, threshing machine with strap and straw carriers, 1 Wheeler No. 6 combined reaper and mower, with dropper and self-rake, good as new; 2 grain cradles, 2 corn planters, 1 lightning fodder cutter, grain drill, fanning mill, 1 set good single harness, 1 set double driving harness, plow gears, tug harness, breechbands, cruppers, collars, bridles, 2 saddles, fly-nets, hay fork, rope and pulleys, 1 double land roller, wire horse rake, wheel cultivator, shovel plows, plows, harrows, hay ladders, and many other farm implements. Also a lot of household goods, 1 bureau, large secretary, 8-day clock, 2 cupboards, oriental coal stove with pipe, large copper kettle, meat cutter, lard press, a lot of carpenter tools, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., when a reasonable credit will be given.

ISAAC STOVER,
S. A. STOVER,
Administrators.

27jan.

AUDITORS REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1881.

ADAM YEARICK, Treasurer.

DR.

To balance from settlement Jan. 1, 1880	$3 727 17	
To taxes received during year.	42 334 96	
To fines, &c., received of commissioners	2 338 30	
To county tax on unseated lands	5 735 81	
	$53.776 24	
To balance due county Jan. 1, 1881	$5,757 50	
CR.		
By county orders paid	$44,307 89	
By amount paid State assessment	1,700 85	
By salary	2,000 00	
By stationery	10 00	
By balance	5,757 50	
	$53,776 24	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T STUART, [L.S.]
T. B. JAMISON. [L.S.] } Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg	$607 44	
Jacob Dunkle	150 00	
George Swab	350 00	
Henry Beck, clerk	700 00	
		$1,807 44

Jury Commissioners' Pay.

D. W. Kline	24 48	
John Shannen	20 06	
Henry Beck, clerk	30 00	
		74 54

Auditors' Pay.

James T. Stewart	30 00	
T. B. Jamison	30 00	
Geo. R. Williams	30 00	
G. L. Buffington, clerk	30 00	
		120 00

Improvements and Repairs.

H. Walkey, repairs at office and jail	108 84	
J. C. Harper, repairs at prothonotary's office	35 54	
R. J. Doak, painting at jail	12 40	
H. D. Yerger, building oven at jail	23 89	
D. K. Geiss, repairing rods at jail	6 50	
E. Black, painting gutters at jail	11 42	
Williams & Bro., painting, &c., jail and court house	75 65	
Jno. Wetzel, repairs at court house	11 81	
W. P. Duncan & Co., iron clad cells at jail	545 84	
Phoenix Planing Mill Co., lumber at treasurer's office	9 49	
Sam'l Pletcher, work at court house	39 58	
H. W. Houtz, work for jail	23 00	
S. Ex. Wetzel, work at treasurer's office	5 69	
M. W. Cowdrick, work at jail	11 00	
Daniel Derr, gas fixtures at jail	22 25	
John Harrison, work on cells at jail	35 00	
		977 90

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	3 552 23	
Commonwealth costs	1 225 23	
W. F. Reeder, reporter	307 50	
J. H. Vosburg	30 00	
J. I. Hagerman	10 00	
B. Galbraith, court crier	98 00	
B. Galbraith, janitor	350 00	
Tipstaves' pay	208 00	
M. J. Dolan, special detective	200 00	
Court proclamation to sheriff	42 00	
Summoning jurors	113 00	
		6,195 90

County Prison Expenses.

Mrs. Haller, for washing	21 35	
Mrs. Shaffer, for washing	17 90	
Mrs. Ungar, for washing	17 37	
S. A. Brew & Son, wood for jail	4 50	
N. A. Lucas, wood for jail	2 50	
B. F. Leitzel, wood for jail	7 50	
Robert McKnight, gas bills	243 60	
Lawrance L. Brown, coal	223 00	
Alexander & Co., coal	94 45	
W. T. Twitmire furnace, &c	244 57	
Theo. Deshner repairs at jail	23 75	
I. Guggenheimer & Co., clothing for prisoners	1 65	
Lyon & Co., clothing for prisoners	2 25	
Harper Bros., " "	45 75	
S. & A. Loeb, " "	57 18	
S. & A. Loeb, carpet and clothing for prisoners	86 02	
John Holler, clothing for prisoners	33 54	
J. G. Derr, gas burner, &c	1 5	
J. A. S. Mallory, blacksmithing	3 25	
H. K. Hicks, hardware &c	28 85	
Daniel Derr, gas fittings	10 00	
J. Reynolds & Co. grate and brick for range	6 00	
Penn'a RR Co., freight &c	81	
C. Schrock, repairs at gate	1 50	
W. W. Wolf, repairs at heater	2 00	
D. Eberhart, repairs at stable	1 00	
W. S. Galbraith, repairs at jail	16 20	
H. Spangler, removing ashes	6 00	
	1,203 45	

County Printing.

P. Gray Meek	163 80	
F. L. Hutter	80 55	
E. T. Tuten	173 00	
Fred Kurtz	70 00	
E.C. Bender	72 75	
Shugert & Forster	160 80	
Deininger & Bumiller	6 00	
Walters & Deininger	70 00	
		785 90

Bridges.

Bridge views		31 20
P. M. B. Murray, Dougal & Co	888 00	
Sam'l Brugger, engineer	12 88	
J. E. Speering contracter	60 00	
		960 88
Marsh Creek bridges—		
Townsend Brown & Co	796 00	
Wm. Lyons	774 75	
W. F. Reynolds & Co	16 25	
Samuel Brugger	98 47	
		1,643 47
Repairs at Karthaus bridge	68 00	
J. E. Speering, Pt. Matilda bridge	102 50	
J. G. Jones, foot bridge	3 48	
Chaney & Thompson	4 52	
J. G. Jones	22 50	
J. G. L. Myers	8 00	
Samuel Brugger repairs Unionville bridge	4 75	
Jno. I. Thompson, repairs at Martha bridge	122 63	
J. D. Hall, repairs Howard bridge	1 50	
Sam'l Brugger, rebuilding Unionville bridge	672 00	
James Bradley, railing Milesburg	3 50--1073 38	

Ordinary Expenses.

Commissioners' expenses to Marsh Creek	4 50	
Commissioners' expenses to Lock Haven	10 00	
Commissioners' expenses to Port Matilda	13 60	
Commissioners' expenses for holding appeals	203 25	
R. M. McKnight, gas bills	135 70	
Counting congressional and county returns	25 50	
A. Hoy, attorney, County vs. First National Bank.	4 75	
Water tax, 1879-80	250 00	
H. Beck, entering cash on docket	10 34	
L. L. Beck, copying registration	42 00	
L. L. Beck, for removing ashes	1 50	
Alexander & Co., coal, court house	65 74	
L. L. Brown, coal, court house	100 67	
H. Y. Sitzer, stationery, &c	16 18	
Express and freight	21 60	
Ellis Orvis, auditing prothonotary and sheriff's account	45 00	
John T. Johnson, postage	30 56	
Houseal & Teller, meals for jurors	5 20	
Daniel Garman, meals for jurors	10 55	
W. A. Tobias, deed book	14 00	
J. C. Harper, books &c. office	288 58	
W. E. Burchfield, books, &c. office	33 31	
C. W. Lambert, pruning trees	21 50	
Geo. F. Bisel, pens &c., commissioners' office	2 75	
D. Eberhart, repairs at offices	2 25	
H. Hoffman mending chairs	5 85	
W. F. Murphy & Sons, stationery &c	3 50	
Wm. Mann, books, &c. offices	38 00	
J. A. S. Mallery, repairing court house gates	1 50	
F. L. Hutter, registration blanks	21 55	
R. W. Dingler, ink	75	
Lane S. Hart, Digests of Election Laws	15 00	
James Murray, cleaning of cess pool	50	
Cha's McConnell, mortgage book	14 15	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware, court house	5 20	
H. K. Hicks, hardware, court house	54 09	
Sechler & Co., spittoons, court house	50	
James Harris & Co., hardware, court house	29 97	
B. F. Leitzel, wood, court house	2 50	
Jacob Garbrick, wood, court house	2 50	
Jacob Garbrick; ice, court house	1 25	
W. A. Schroyer, repairing hat rack, court house	2 75	
Wilson, McFarlane & Co. rope &c	9 92	
Quinter & Brumbaugh, binding dockets, &c	96 81	
D. F. Fortney, rebinding Digests	2 80	
Mary Hartman, scrubbing offices	1 50	
Jacob Schrom, binding matting, court house	3 37	
W. T. Twitmire, repairing at commissioners' office	1 72	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders, prothonotary's office	57 25	
H. G. Cronister, witness fees	2 58	
M. Morrison, repairing hydrant	1 00	
Logan Hose Company, subscription	15 00	
E. W. Woodruff, file holders	57 25	
B. Galbraith, wheel barrow	6 00	
Sam'l Bruggar, engineering	11 18	
N. A. Lucas, delivering registrations	1 60	
Teachers institute	184 95	
Western penitentiary	282 04	
Agricultural society	100 00	
Hospital for insane	2 589 77	
John Spangler, sheriff, on account	1 447 74	
Bills and notes paid	11 992 25	
Road views	783 16	
Interest paid	3 901 52	
Repairs on real estate	15 50	
Premiums to collectors	32 00	
Redemption U. S. land tax	426 68	
Commissions on collections	53 01	
Election expenses	1 37816	
Insurance on county buildings	615 65	
Inquests on dead bodies	35 21	
Scalp premiums	910 45	
Assessors' pay	2 039 11	
Refunding taxes	70 69	
State tax assessments	1 700 85	
Constable pay	405 00	
Commissioners or lunacy	47 00	
C. M. Bower, commissioners' attorney	75 00	
J. C. Harper, on account	247 00	
Refunding U. S. land taxes	284 11	
J. H. Dobbins, M. D., physician, jail	100 00	
		31 093 49
Total amount paid		$46 008 74

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff

In account, with Centre County

DR.

To orders received on account	$1 602 76
To costs and fines received	173 00
Balance	475.85
	$2 251.61

CR.

By balance at settlement, January 1, 1880	$702-76
By boarding prisoners 1848 days at 40c	739.20
By summoning jurors, Apr. term	40.00
By summoning jurors, Aug. term	31.00
By summoning jurors, Nov. term	31.00
By summoning jurors, January term and filling jury wheel	51.00
By filling and removing 33 ticks at 50c	16.50
By notifying jurors not to attend April term	12.00
By conveying three to insane asylum	120 00
By conveying one to penitentiary	40.00
By publishing proclamation, three courts	30.00
By window glass at jail	50
By fines	13.50
By election proclamations	6.00
By fish-basket notice published	14.25
By 72 turnkey fees	65 60
By removing fish baskets	315.30
By cost in commonwealth cases	26.00
	$2,251.61
January 1, 1881. By balance due at settlement	$475.85

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," we met at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1881, and did audit and settle and adjust the several and foregoing accounts of John Spangler, Sheriff of Centre county, and find them correct and the balances as stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 17th day of January, A. D. 1881.

JAMES T. STUART, [L. s.]
T. B. JAMISON [L. s.] } Auditors.
G. R. WILLIAMS, [L. s.]

Taxes Outstanding and Due by Collectors, 1872.

*John Ward, Half Moon	$256.97	
*D. Robb, Liberty	14.52	271.49
1873.		
*Daniel Malone, Boggs	7.61	
*L. C. Rearick, Marion	15.80	23.41
1874.		
*Joseph Fox, Bellefonte.	454.15	
*William Riddles, Philipsburg	845.98	
*Fred. Kecrhoff, Curtin	123.28	
*William Cross, H. Moon.	8.72	
*H. B. Wilcox, Rush	261.30	
*D. H. Yeager, S. Shoe	75.75	1,769.13
1875.		
*Charles Brown, Bellefonte	758.83	
*J. P. Shope, Milesburg	223.99	
*Jno. T. Lucas, Curtin	7 26	
*H. B. Wilcox, Rush	76.74	1,066.82
1876.		
*J. H. Morrison, Bellefonte	426.94	
*T. M. Hall, Milesburg	90.12	
*David Harter, Marion	185.09	
*William Weiser, Penn	824.37	
*G. W. Koch, Potter	753.06	
John Noll, Spring	213.87	1,999.45
1877.		
*J. Gorten, Philipsburg	46.30	
*H. C. Holter, Howard	95.46	
†Uriah Stover, Benner	266 48	
*W. H. Fry, Ferguson	1,336.31	
*Geo. Geissamer, H. Moon	295.87	
*David Robb, Liberty	294.03	
*D. W. Orr, Marion	145.27	
*Joel Morris, Miles	83.87	
*G. W. F. Gray, Patton	82.35	
†Henry Swab, Potter	272.71	
*P. H. Dale, Rush	29 06	
†H. J. Tibbins, Spring	472.55	3,420.26
1878.		
E H Carr, Milesburg	148 00	
F O Mattern, Phillipsburg	376 97	
Samuel Brickley, Howard borough	117 12	
Thomas Perdue, Benner	961 67	
J C Walker, Boggs	535 88	
†John A Rupp, College	40 63	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	21 86	
C P Leitzel, Gregg	29 28	
D H Rote, Haines	43 06	
†John Carper, Jr., Harris	119 70	
John Craig, Huston	115 41	
William Tressler, Patton	140 36	
†John D Foote, Penn	1,038 47	
F H Dale, Rush	658 26	
A J Swartz, Spring	1 469 59	
J Thompson, Snow Shoe	68 87	
Samuel Hoover, Taylor	193 09	
Samuel Stephens, Worth	190 71	
J M Kline, Howard	46 01	6,792.94
1879.		
Wm. Miles, Milesburg	180 70	
Robert Cook, Jr	123 87	
A C Musser, Millheim	96 06	
A N Russell, Unionville	29 16	
†W A Taylor, Benner	1 003 71	
J G Walker, Boggs	621 50	
Henry Thiel, Curtin	124 94	
†G Keichline, Ferguson	518 81	
†Cyrus Lose, Gregg	193 22	
†J H Griffin, Half Moon	300 07	
J M Kline, Howard	372 68	
C A Courter, Liberty	111 67	
†J J Hoy, Marion	859 52	
George B Haines, Miles	509 55	
†Daniel Hackman, Patton	473 18	
†J W Messinger, Potter	692 66	
John Garbrick, Spring	874 35	
†Saml. Boyer, Snow Shoe	62 24	
John P Fowler, Taylor	392 86	
†David Yocum, Walker	939 59	
†Benjamin Stam, Harris	94 07	8,548 96
1880.		
John F Potter, Bellefonte	3 779 65	
†C Diehl, Howard Boro	349 99	
O P Kreamer, Millesburg	390 01	
†W. Kerstetter, Millheim	554 46	
Daniel Ayres, Philipsburg	1 168 81	
Ed Lucas, Unionville	163 07	
†Hezekiah Hoy, Benner	1 895 84	
J A Mulholland, Burnside	96 55	
†Emanuel Noll, Boggs	1 072 62	
† J W Stewart, College	2 332 68	
†Henry Thiel, Curtin	239 79	
†C B Hess, Ferguson	3 056 97	
† M L Rishel, Gregg	2 656 96	
†W L Bright, Haines	1 348 09	
†Alexander Everhart, Harris	1 516 88	
P W Burket, Half Moon	940 30	
†D W Kline, Huston	404 11	
John M Kline, Howard	635 37	
Daniel Herring, Liberty	900 69	
†John Spayde, Marion	1 348 63	
†John C Small, Miles	1 426 03	
†H D Lee, Patton	1 002 28	
†Samuel Ard, Penn	947 33	
† Ellis Hosterman, Potter	3 522 92	
Robert Laws, Rush	178 57	
†Joseph Tressler, Spring	2 699 11	
Saml Boyer, Snow Shoe	403 82	
William Miller, Taylor	348 94	
William Spotts, Union	380 33	
†Wm B Shaffer, Walker	2 106 27	
†J M Deaning, Worth	323 36	33,982 87
Total taxes outstanding		$63,847.30

*In hands of attorney for collection.
†Paid in part since settlement.
‡Paid in full since settlement.

Financial exhibit of Centre county, January 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

Real estate	434 54
Milesburg borough	294 57
Spring twp. overseers	2 583 00
Benner twp. overseers	607 46
Harris twp. overseers	20 00
Philipsburg	3 504 83
Andrew Gregg	306 18
Potter township	126 47
Worth township	23 58
Liberty township	50 11
College township	302 43
Ferguson township	128 37
Bellefonte	2 572 54
Huston township	1 260 22
L W Munson	293 24
Notes in A Hoy's hands for collection	2 241 94
Notes in C. M. Bower's hands

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Language of Gloves.

The following is said to be the language of gloves: "Yes" is said by letting one glove fall; the gloves are rolled in the right hand to say "No." If you would have it understood that you have become indifferent partly unglove your left hand. To indicate that you desire to be followed, strike your left shoulder with the gloves. "I do not love you any more," is pronounced by striking the gloves several times against the chin. For "I hate you," turn the gloves inside out. "I should wish to be beside you," is said by smooth ng the gloves gently. To ask if you are loved, the left hand is gloved, leaving the thumb uncovered. If you wish to make the charming confession, "I love you," both gloves are let fall at once. To give a warning, "Be attentive—we are observed," the gloves are turned round the fingers. If you would show that you are displeased, strike the back of your hand against your gloves; "furious," you take them away.

A Duchess' Clothes.

A public sale of the personal effects of recent deceased duchess took place lately in London. The catalogue, says the London *Queen*, describes a vast number of articles of wearing apparel, all of which belonged to the late dowager duchess of Somerset, the second wife of the eleventh duke of that title. A notion of the extensive character of this wardrobe is given when it is stated that of shawls alone there were no less than 500 specimens, while there are 500 lace and other handkerchiefs, 600 pairs of silk hose and 2,000 pairs of gloves, besides other articles in like proportion. These are divided into no less than 1,600 lots. Most of them appear to have never been in use, and scores upon scores of handkerchiefs remain neatly folded as when they were originally purchased. In almost every case the different effects bear a ducal coronet and initials embroidered upon them, but beyond this there is nothing which can be supposed to give an adventitious interest to any of them except in two or three instances.]

Tea Gowns--Children's Dresses.

The latest novelty in this kind of house dresses is the recently imported "tea gown," a new garment that can be classified neither as a dress or a wrapper, which has been imported from England when the afternoon tea or kettle-drum. These gowns are made exactly after the pattern of those worn from the time of the first empire, when a revival of the classic Greek dress was attempted, which lasted until about 1840. They are made of tinted twilled silks, the waists under the arms no fullness in the skirts, sleeves close-fitting, with slashed and puffs at the shoulders; neck square, and a puff, ruffle or tucks at the edge of the short skirt. The idea originated with the Æsthetic club, of London, and has received much adverse criticism outside of artistic circles in England.

It is the almost universal custom to keep children in white dresses until they are five or six years old. Their short dresses are made of the finest materials and worn over colored slips of silk, flannel or silesia. The neck is high, finished with a lace ruffle, or wide collar and a square yoke with tucks, lace and embroidery. The skirt is gathered into this and finished with one or two ruffles. A beautiful dress of real princesse lace is made into a plain slip, with the pattern forming the sleeves, and upper part with a ruffle four inches deep of the same lace. From these through all grades of value, according to the material used, they may be had, finished in the neatest manner, the plain slip of cambric, with tucks and pipits, costing forty-eight cents. Infants' cloaks are made with the double cape of cashmere or mattelasse silk, with white silk fringe edging both capes. Handsomely embroidered, they are $38. Long dresses are made with high neck and long sleeves, with a square yoke and trimming on the edge of one or two lace or embroidered ruffles. The landsomest are made of real Valenciennes lace and linen lawn, and are valued at $26. Those with robe front of lace and puffing are $35. Handsome nainecok robes, with fine embroidery, are from $2.90 to $20. Colored flannel long dresses are a sensible addition to an infant's wardrobe, costing from $1.65 to $5. They are white, pink and blue. Embroidered cashmere shoes are also in pale colors and are made with flexible soles. Some of the handsomest and most durable of children's short dresses are made of serpentine braid, crocheted into strips and made up with cambric or linen.—*New York Herald.*

Wigwam and His Gate.

Mr. Wigwam is a farmer, and recently one of those agents that infest the country came along and tucked off upon him an automatic gate. The gate was so arranged that the weight of a person approaching it would cause it to rise, and when they had passed under it, down it would come. This gate was painted, and the day after it was put in position, a cross bull, owned by Mr. Wigwam, discovered it. A bull somehow has a rooted antipathy for that hue, and this animal no sooner discovered the gate than it made a rush to gore it. Of course, as the bull approached the gate, his weight caused it to rise, and he passed under it, and his failure to hit anything solid, seemed to affect him about as it does a man to go up a dark stairway, and when he had reached the top, think there is one stair more, and step for it, and bring his foot down so hard that it makes the sole tingle as if slapped by a shingle, and leaves the print of the boot on the floor.

When the bull recovered a little and looked back and saw the gate, which had come down, in its original position, he couldn't quite understand how he got past it, and what had happened, and he stood and thrashed himself with his tail, and thought of it for a minute, and then tried it again. Same result. Bull more puzzled than ever and awful mad. Another trial. Bull only succeeds in rooting his nose into the ground. Bull almost delirious with rage. Wigwam, who is watching him from the house, in same condition with laughter. The bull evidently made up his mind to hit that gate or die in the attempt, and he tried the thing seven more times, and yet the gate stood there, every time, when he looked back. Then having wrenched himself and scraped the hide off his nose, and got his wind back, the animal became discouraged and drew aside and merely watched the gate.

But Wigwam hadn't had enough of the fun. He took a mirror, and went out and climbed upon the gate and caught the sunlight on the mirror, and flashed it in the bull's eyes to madden him still. The bull rushed once more at the gate. Wigwam expected the gate to rise up with him and let the bull pass. But his weight held it down. The bull hit the gate square, Wigwam was knocked forty feet, and got his eyes and mouth full of dirt, and was badly skun. The mirror was shattered. And the bull caught both horns and one foot in the gate, which broke from its fastenings, and he went madly careering about with it, struggling to release himself, and Wigwam didn't dare go to his rescue, and was too much hurt to do anything, anyway, and finally the bull, after tearing up everything in reach, threw himself and broke his neck. Loss, $300.

Wigwam lays all the blame on the gate agent, which, perhaps, is natural. —*Boston Post.*

What Language Did They Use.

The Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* says: A gentleman informs us that he was in New Hampshire last summer, when the following incident came under his observation: The men were mowing in a field, and accompanying them was a large Newfoundland dog, who watched the operations, and saw some moles start in the grass; the dog caught several, digging for them and killing them. All at once the dog disappeared and was gone for some time. Looking up the field in the direction of the farmhouse, our informant saw the dog trotting down toward the men, and by his side was trotting the house cat, the greatest cordiality always existing between the two animals. The dog brought the cat directly to the swath, and soon puppy understood what was up. As soon as a mole was started she caught and killed him, and when one retreated to a hole, the dog scented and dug him out, the cat in this case killing the mole; and so the dog and cat hunted together for quite a time, until they wearied of the sport. We suppose we shall be told that instinct governed the animals, and that they had no language in which to communicate with each other.

HUMAN TREES.

How the Rheel Robbers of India Escape From Their Pursuers.

All those who feel a sufficient interest in the subject to study or notice the facts must at times be struck with amazement at the wonderful resemblance of certain insects and other animals to vegetable and inanimate objects. So exact is this resemblance in some instances as to deceive the most experienced. Wallace, the great naturalist, was very anxious to secure a specimen of a certain brilliant butterfly, but was unable for some time to capture one on account of the creature's sudden unaccountable and mysterious disappearance. He finally discovered that the outside of this insect's wings was an exact representation of a leaf. When the butterfly alighted upon a shrub and closed its wings it completely deceived even this experienced scientist. Some species of lobsters found at Bermuda so closely resemble submarine stones, even to the coating of sea weeds, that I have passed by an aquarium containing them supposing the tank to be uninhabited. The common katydid, whose constantly-repeated notes, late in summer, warn us of the approaching frosts, has a representative in South America, whose wings not only resemble a green leaf, but, to add to the deception, the tips of the wings are ragged and discolored, having the exact appearance of a leaf that has been disfigured from the attacks of caterpillars. I once had one in my studio, and it was with great difficulty that I could convince visitors that it was not an artificial insect with wings made of real leaves. In the snow-covered regions of the North the foxes, hares, bears and birds, with very few exceptions, assume the prevailing white color of the surrounding objects. Man has not been blind to these hints. There are various tribes of savages who successfully imitate stumps and stones by remaining immovable in crouching positions so as to baffle their pursuers.

This mimicry is carried to a wonderful degree of perfection in India. That strange country, as Dr. Latham says, "of a teeming, ingenious, and industrious but rarely independent population. It is a country of an ancient literature and ancient architecture." A country where such a society as the murderous thugs is possible; a country where robbers are educated from childhood for the profession in which they take great pride, openly boasting of their skill. One of our most skillful and adroit bank robbers would be considered by these India experts but a bungling amateur.

The scientific manner in which these robbers prepare for their raids shows a thorough knowledge of the dangers of their calling, and the best guards against the same, choosing darkness for their forays. When their dusky bodies are least observable they remove their clothes, anoint themselves with oil, and with a single weapon, a keen-edged knife suspended from their neck, creep and steal like shadows noiselessly through the darkness. If detected, their greasy and slippery bodies assist them in eluding capture, while their razor-bladed knife dexterously severs the wrist of any detaining hand But the most ingenious device to escape capture is that shown by he Bheel robbers. It often happens that a band of these robbers are pursued by mounted Englishmen, and unable to reach the jungle, find themselves about to be overtaken upon one of those open plains which have been cleared by fire, the only shelter in sight being the blackened trunks or leafless branches of small trees that perished in the flames. For men so skilled in posturing this is shelter enough. Quickly divesting themselves of their scanty clothing, they scatter it with their plunder in small bundles over the plain, covering them with their shields so that they have the appearance of lumps of earth and attract no attention. This accomplished, they snatch up a few sticks, throw their bodies into a contorted position, and stand or crouch immovable until their unsuspicious enemies have galloped by.

When all is safe they quickly pick up their spoil and proceed upon their way.

The Rev. J. D. Woods, gives an interesting account of these marvelous mimics. I quote the following:

"Before the English had become used to these maneuvers, a very ludicrous incident occurred. An officer, with a party of horse, was chasing a band of Bheel robbers, and was fast overtaking them. Suddenly the robbers ran behind a rock or some such obstacle, which hid them for a moment, and when the soldiers came up the men had mysteriously disappeared. After an unavailing search, the officer ordered his men to dismount beside a clump of scorched and withered trees; and the day being very hot, he took off his helmet and hung it on a branch by which he was standing. The branch in question turned out to be the leg of a Bheel, who burst into a scream of laughter, and flung the astonished officer to the ground. The clump of scorched trees suddenly became metamorphosed into men, and the whole party dispersed in different directions before the Englishmen could recover from their surprise, carrying with them the officer's helmet by way of trophy."—*Scientific American.*

Fretting.

There is one sin which it seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much overlooked in our valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes a more or less complaining statement of something or other, which most probably, every one in the room, or the stage, or the car, or the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which most probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are always plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are born to trouble as sparks fly upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—*Helen Hunt.*

Pottery in the United States.

There are now eight hundred potteries in the United States, the total products of which supply fifty per cent. of the wares annually consumed, the chief centers of the industry being Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, and East Liverpool, in Ohio.

The former city offered peculiar attractions to the potter, both from its railways and canals connecting it with the great cities of the Union, and its nearness to mines of the raw material. West and southwest lie the coal, kaolin, spar and quartz mines of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and eastward the fire and white clays of New Jersey.

The clays of Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, and abundance of fuel, have built up East Liverpool, making it the ceramic center of the West. For thirty years it has been engaged in the manufacture of the ordinary Rockingham and yellow wares, furnishing the greater portion of the two million dollars' worth annually produced in this country. It was not until 1873 that white ware of any description engaged the attention of the Liverpool potters—to-day white granites, semi-chinas and "cream-color" are manufactured in fourteen thriving establishments, and one or two firms are experimenting in chinas.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Shutting Up a Bachelor.

The baby didn't feel pretty good anyhow, poor little thing; the car was cold and the road was rough, and everybody else was cross and glum, and the baby ha only one way in which to express its emotions, so it cried. And how it did cry! Twenty-eight miles of it and no sign of a let up, and the tired mother just smothering it with baby talk and rocking the little thing in her arms. Presently a testy-looking man, an old bachelor if ever there was one, turned in his seat and snarled: "Can't you shut that child up?" The light that gleamed from her eyes was dangerous, as she hugged the baby a little closer and fired back at him: "I can shut you up a great deal quicker." The howl of approbation went up all over the car, and he "shut up."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

From New York to San Francisco by the route by the isthmus of Tehauntepec projected by Captain Eads, the distance is 1,800 miles less than by De Lesseps' Panama canal, and the distance from the mouths of the Mississippi to San Francisco is less by 2,300 miles.

That literature when pursued under favorable circumstances does not interfere with longevity, has been pointed out time and again. A striking illustration is presented in the case of Mary Howitt. The rising generation rarely hear of this long time literary worker, who is still said to enjoy good health, and still employs her pen. She was born in the last century.

Discussing the chances for the Territories becoming States, a New York paper avers that the Territory which will first be turned into a State is Dakota, and after her in close succession New Mexico and Washington. "If Dakota should be divided, the northern part, which may be called Pembina, will not be far behind Washington. Next in order of admission will probably be Montana and Arizona. Idaho, Utah and Wyoming are not likely to come in during the next ten or fifteen years."

Great will be the disgust of most scientists as they read the newest book from the pen of the well-known ichthyologist, Frank Buckland, who died recently. The body of Buckland, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were hedged in by thick-set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. His majesty of Saxony was especially circumspect. Not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his work-people, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch Neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen.

What is erroneously called the Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen its like—was produced for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives revealed it. Other discoveries have been less successfully guarded fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret.

Few readers needed be informed that tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory it is an easy matter to clean the surface of iron, dip it into a bath of boiling tin, remove it enveloped with a silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was discovered in Holland, and guarded from publici y with the utmost vigilance for more than a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.—*Trade List.*

How to Spoil a Child.

1. Begin young to give him whatever he cries for.
2. Talk freely before the child about his smartness as incomparable.
3. Tell him that he is too much for you, that you can do nothing with him.
4. Have divided counsels as between father and mother.
5. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical; or as a mere whipping machine.
6. Let him learn, from his father's example, to despise his mother.
7. Do not know or care who his companions may be.
8. Let him read whatever he likes.
9. Let the child, whether boy or girl, rove the streets in the evenings—a good school for both sexes.
10. Devote yourself to making money remembering that wealth is a better agency for your child than principles in the heart and habits in life; and let him have plenty of money to spend.
11. Be not with him in hours of recreation.
12. Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; chastise severely for a foible and laugh at a vice.
13. Let him run about from church. Eclecticism in religion is the order of the day.
14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulders, touch not with one of your fingers. Preach gold and practice irredeemable greenbacks.

These rules are not untried. Many parents having proved them, with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil your child, you will at least have the comfortable reflection that you have done what you could.

Ambergris.

The largest lump of ambergris ever known was in the possession of the king of Tidore, and purchased of him by the Dutch East India company. It weighed 182 pounds. Another enormous piece of 130 pounds weight was found inside a whale near the Windward islands and sold for $2,500. The true ambergris, which is a morbid secretion of the spermaceti whale, gives out a fragrant smell when a hot needle is thrust into it, and it also melts like fat, but the counterfeit often sold instead of the real thing does not present these features Men engaged in whale fishing are on the lookout for ambergris, and usually find most of it in the torpid, sick or very lean fish, consequently it would appear to be what all medical practitioners say is, the product of a diseased liver.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

The Pig Pasture.

We always have the best success with breeding sows when they are allowed to feed on grass. This is the only food they require until the young pigs are a week or two old, when milk or meal of some sort may be given to them to increase the flow of milk if they require it. Sows thus managed are never ugly and never destroy their pigs. Why? Because they are in a natural and healthy condition. The grass also increases the flow of milk and is, quite often, sufficient food for a sow while rearing her young. Young pigs soon learn to eat the grass, which is alike natural and healthful for them. We never have a case of scours or thumps among young pigs when running in pasture. The grass serves to counteract the effect of corn, and many pigs on grass can be fed heavily with this food without the injury which it would do them if confined and deprived of grass. Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all the grasses for this purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off is the earliest in the spring and is relished by the pigs. It is not necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any lot if properly inclosed. There should be water in the field and plenty of grass., a patch of sweet corn sowed in drills will be found convenient to supplement a short pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips or other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall breeding. With the three auxiliaries of pasture, sweet corn stalks and a root patch, the cost of rearing and feeding pigs can be reduced to less than one-half of their expense when they are confined and fed in pens, to say nothing about their better condition for food.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Rapid Churning Undesirable.

As a rule the best butter is produced by using a moderate motion in churning. The operation at the commencement should always be slow, in order that the cream shall be well mixed together. After this the motion may be faster, but its rate of speed should be made uniform and adapted to the construction of the churn. The objection to very fast churning is that the larger butter globules come first and are gathered into lumps before the smaller ones are churned; hence a loss in quantity if the churning is stopped at this point, and if continued under a very rapid motion the butter globules that come first are liable to be injured. We have never seen any of the so-called "three-minute churns" that uniformly made good butter by churning in this short time. Of course there is a difference in creams; that from the milk of Jersey cows will ordinarily churn more quickly than cream from the milk of common cows. But under any circumstances very rapid motion tends to do injury to the cream, and especially is this the case when the butter begins to come. In churning, the object sought should be to have all the cream churned alike and in about the same time, and when the butter appears in a granular form the churning should cease. Of course we shall not pretend to say that inventions and processes for churning very quickly cannot be brought out, and which will make uniformly a first-class butter; we can only say if there be such a churn:—one that is made to do its work, for instance, in three minutes, and can in that time produce the best butter—we have not yet seen it. —*Dairyman.*

The Difference.

From actual experiments made it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that the grinding of grain adds one-third to its value for feeding purposes. This is a matter of a good deal of importance to the agricultural community, and, in fact, to all classes who have animals to feed. As far as dollars are concerned, perhaps it is not of so much moment in the Northwest, where grain is so cheap and so plenty, as it is in other portions of the country, where less grain is raised, but it is worthy of the consideration of those who have not full bins of oats and corn. Since the introduction of cheap feed-mills, it is the province of every farmer to own one, with which all grain intended for the stock on the farm could be ground.

Recipes.

GOOD WHITE BREAD.—Heat a pint of nice light bread sponge, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, stir in graham flour enough to make a stiff batter; let it rise, then stir it down and put it into the baking tins, let it rise again, then bake a little longer than white bread. Use good yeast but no soda in this bread.

CHEAP, GOOD SPONGE CAKE.—Whisk together four eggs, a large cupful of powdered sugar and lemon to taste; also three tablespoonfuls of water, half a large cupful of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in it. Thoroughly but lightly mix, adding more water it required. Bake this in buttered tins or fancy molds.

BARLEY SOUP.—Boil one pint of pearl barley in one quart of stock till it is reduced to a pulp, pass it through a sieve and add as much more stock as will be required to make of the consistency of cream; put the soup on the fire; when it boils stir into it, off the fire, the yolk of an egg beaten up with a gill of fresh butter, and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter.

IRISH POTATO PIE.—One pound mashed potatoes rubbed through a colander; one-half-pound butter, creamed with sugar; six eggs, whites and yolks separately; one lemon, squeezed into the potatoes while hot; one cupful of milk one teaspoonful of nutmeg, and the same of mace; two cupsful white sugar; bake in open shells of paste; to be eaten cold.—*Common Sense in the Household—Marion.*

No Fascinations in Snakes.

I have seen, says *Nature*, a guinea-pig, after finding no place of exit from the cage, quietly settle itself down in the midst of the coils of an Australian constrictor, shut its eyes and go to sleep. Ten minutes afterward the snake had moved and the guinea-pig was washing its face with its paws. Not once, but a dozen times, a rabbit has nibbled the nose of a River Jack viper in a pretty, inquiring way, heedless of the strong blows the reptile would administer with its snout to the impertinent investigator of that queer-looking object. For fully ten minutes one day a rabbit sat gazing at the poised and threatening head of a puff adder, now and then reaching forward to smell the reptile's nose, and anon sitting on its hind legs to wash its ears, and again returning to the "fascinating" object of its inquiries. If, during that time, the rabbit had fallen into the state of trance, it was so soon released from that condition as to be able to attend to its own comfort and busy itself about its toilet. The birds show no more recognition than the other animals of the dangerous position in which they are placed. We see them hopping about on the snakes, and picking justily at their scales; sitting on the branches preening their feathers and behaving themselves just as though no such dreadful (or passing?) sensation as "fascination" was possible. I saw once a sparrow perched upon the body of a snake twisted round a branch and preening itself. By-and-bye a constrictor crept up slowly, touched the bird with its nose, and then threw the trusting folds around it. The deliberate approach of the snake and the unconscious attitude of the sparrow, concerned about its private affairs, would have staggered an ordinary believer in "fascination." I have closely watched the behavior of snakes intent on feeding. It may be a sudden rush, when the victim has no time to see its enemy, or the gradual, lazy advance of the reptile; in either case the doomed victim betrays no suspicion of danger, at least so far as I have been able to ascertain after passing some hundreds of hours contemplating the snakes in the unequaled representative collection of the Zoological society.

A Phosphorescent Lamp.

This simple method of making a phosphorescent lamp is given: Cleanse oyster shells by well-washing expose them to a red heat for half an hour, separate the clearest parts, and put into a crucible in alternate layers with sulphur. Then heat to redness for at least an hour. When cold, break the mass, and separate the whitest part for use. If inclosed in a bottle, the figures of a watch may be seen by the aid of the light emitted. To renew the luminosity of the mass, expose the bottle each day to the sun or other strong light. The sulphide of calcium will thus be made to absorb light, which will be available throughout the night.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

LAST year 327,371 foreigners came into the United States through the port of New York. Of the total emigrant arrivals 112,119 went to the Western States and 63 368 to the Eastern States, while 137,561 remained in New York State. Among the nationalities Germany was represented by 104 264 emigrants; Ireland, 66,399; England, 33,768; Sweden, 35 217; Italy, 11,190.

BILLS have been introduced in both houses of the New York legislature to prevent the recent consolidation of the telegraph companies.

OSCAR A. RICH has been arrested in Boston charged with the embezzlement of about $15,000 of funds belonging to the government while employed as internal revenue collector at Baton Rouge, La., four years ago.

THE vote at the election of General William J. Sewell to the United States Senate by the New Jersey legislature stood: Senate—Sewell, 12; Randolph, 5. House—Sewell, 32; Randolph, 26.

AT the Empire mines, Wilkesbarre, Pa., the largest fall of top-coal and rock ever known in that region took place a few days ago, burying two miners—a father and son—under 2 000 tons.

THE destruction by fire of E. Fisher & Son's fancy cotton mills at Grafton, Mass., caused a loss of about $125,000.

MRS. EMILY CARELESS, of Philadelphia, was so prostrated by grief at the death of her husband that before the body was cold she shot herself with a revolver, then became a raving maniac, made other attempts upon her life, and finally died from the effects of her self-inflicted injuries.

A BROKEN rail caused two cars to jump the track and overturn near Middleburg, Pa. Both cars caught fire and the passengers inside were taken out with difficulty. Fifteen persons were injured, five seriously.

A PARTY of citizens from Kinzua, Pa., went to the woods to see a well "torpedoed." Forty quarts of nitro-glycerine were put in a barrel to be thawed by steam. It exploded, blowing the engine-house and derrick to pieces. Andrew Laster, the engineer, was slain and Postmaster J. O. Cushing was killed by a missile while viewing the scene from a distance. Three other men were struck by flying fragments and dangerously injured.

THE six-day "go-as-you-please" pedestrian match in New York for the O'Leary championship belt was won by John Hughes, who covered 568 miles—the largest score ever made in a similar contest. The highest previous score was 566 miles, accomplished by Rowell last November in London. In the match for the O'Leary belt thirty competitors started, but on the last day only five were on the track. The individual scores made by these five, with the amount of gate money received by each, are as follows: Hughes, 568 miles, $3,200 and a special prize of $1,000 offered by O'Leary to the winner in the event of his beating the record; Albert, 558 miles, $2,400; Vint, 551 miles, $1,200; Krohne, 530 miles, $800; Howard, 515 miles, $400.

Western and Southern States.

A SNOW-STORM is such an unusual event at Wilmington, N. C., that when one occurred the other day the whole city was excited over the rare spectacle, and in the evening many ladies were in the streets snowballing.

SEVERAL years ago a beautiful young lady named Eads, living in Pike county, Ind., died suddenly. Recently her family received an anonymous letter saying that the body was stolen by Doctors Joseph and Thomas Aust, of Winslow, Ind., and two others; that the jewelry buried with the body was thrown into the Potaka river, the grave clothes were burned and the body dissected in a barn near Winslow; that the bones were set up in skeleton form and were then standing in the office of Dr. Thomas Aust. The relatives on opening the grave found only the coffin and the pillow. In Winslow they took possession of the skeleton from the office of Dr. Thomas Aust, where they had often seen it without suspecting its origin. Dr. Thomas Aust has now been arrested, having been a fugitive from justice for the cold-blooded murder of his brother.

AT Seneca, S. C., Benjamin Schnell was married by a justice to a girl only eight years old. The marriage was witnessed and approved by the girl's mother.

THE Wisconsin legislature has elected Philetus Sawyer, and the Texas legislature has re-elected Samuel B. Maxey United States Senators.

THE legislature of West Virginia elected Johnson N. Camden United States Senator to succeed Frank Hereford.

A DISPATCH from Pensacola, Fla., says that the steamer Minnie exploded her boiler, killing the captain, engineer and fireman, and immediately went to the bottom.

ON the twenty-ninth ballot of the Tennessee legislature Howell E. Jackson, a State Credit Democrat, was elected to the United States Senate, receiving seventy votes to twenty-five for Maynard, Republican. At one time Maynard was within a few votes of an election, the Democrats being divided on the question of State finances.

THERE has been an unprecedented mortality among the lawyers of Harrisonburg, Va., not less than five of the profession out of thirty-five having died within the past few months.

BY a railroad accident in Texas the engineer and an Indian were killed and another Indian was scalped.

BODY-SNATCHERS are at work in Richmond, Va., two graves in a colored cemetery having been robbed of their bodies.

MOSE TWIGGS, colored, was hanged in Waynesboro, Ga., for the murder of William Driscoll, white, last November. Frank Twigge, his brother, condemned to be hanged at the same time for the same crime, was respited by the governor for three weeks.

THE seven persons—including two women—on board the steamer Bengal Tiger were all more or less severely scalded by the bursting of her boiler on the Ohio river nine miles above Cincinnati.

IT has been discovered that for the last ten or twelve years two brothers, tellers in a Detroit (Mich.) savings bank, have been embezzling the funds of the institution to an amount exceeding $25,000.

AN immense amount of damage has been done by floods along the Pacific coast. Heavy rains caused a number of rivers to overflow, and much railroad property was washed away. The towns of Napa and Watsonville, Cal., were flooded, and a portion of the Sacramento valley for a time presented the appearance of a vast lake.

IN Chicago last year there were 10,462 deaths out of a population of 503,000.

COLONEL THOMAS BUFORD, who eighteen months ago shot and killed Judge Elliott, at Owenton, Ky., has been acquitted of murder by the jury on the ground of insanity.

A FIRE at Madison, Ind., destroyed W. Trow & Co.'s flour mills, entailing a loss of $125,000.

FRANK MAGRATH (colored) was hanged at Georgetown, S. C., for the murder of Josie Small.

GENERAL JOHN LOVE, a veteran of the Mexican war, died a few days ago at his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

From Washington.

IN 1867 the collector of internal revenue at Springfield, Ill., made distraint upon the homestead of the Hon. William M. Springer of that city, now a prominent member of Congress, for the purpose of collecting an income tax which Springer had neglected and refused to pay. In March of that year the property was sold and was declared by the collector to be purchased by him for the United States. Mr. Springer failed to avail himself of the provision of the law which allowed him within one year after the sale to redeem his property, and in 1874 the collector executed a deed of it to the United States. In 1875 suit was brought by the government in the United States circuit court at Springfield to eject Mr. Springer from the premises. It resulted in a decision in favor of the United States. Mr. Springer thereupon appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which has affirmed the judgment of the court below.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Ohio, was nominated by the President to be associate justice of the United States supreme court in place of Justice Swayne, resigned.

A CERTIFICATE of the death of Mrs. Sally Hunter (colored), 115 years old, has been received by the officials at the health office in Washington. Mrs. Hunter was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1765, belonged to the Washington estate, and was one of the servants liberated from slavery by the general's will She lived in that county until the war, when she and her children came to Washington, where she has since lived. She is supposed to be the last of the servants of George Washington.

THE Canadian trade and navigation returns for the past year show an increase of trade with Great Britain over that of 1879 of $13,018,438, and a decrease in trade with the United States of $8,207,863.

THERE are now 1,247 persons employed by the census bureau in Washington, of whom 669 are males and 578 females. There are also ninety-eight messengers and sixteen watchmen. The total number of enumerators employed in taking the census was 31,265, under 150 supervisors.

THE excess of exports of merchandize over imports for the twelve months ended December 31, 1880, is stated by the chief of the bureau of statistics to be $192,846,407. For the previous year the excess of exports was $251,557,029. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for the twelve months ended December 31, 1880, was $69,229,822, and for the previous year it was $5,877,222.

Foreign News

THE trial of Parnell and the other Irish land league leaders at Dublin resulted in a disagreement of the jury, which was discharged after being out some time. The jury is said to have stood ten for conviction to two for acquittal. The result created great excitement, and a torchlight procession with bands of music awaited the return of Mr. Parnell from court.

THE proprietors of the Paris *Marseillaise* have been condemned to pay a fine of $200 for defaming the army and eulogizing kingkilling. The manager of the same paper has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $400, and General Cluseret has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $600.

A REPORT has been received from Singapore that a local trading vessel has capsized. Seventy bodies were recovered, while many others were carried away by the current.

A BOAT used for harbor work at Cherbourg, France, has foundered with her crew of eighteen persons.

THE Russians have captured the stronghold of Geok-Tepe from the Turcomans after nine hours of desperate fighting. The loss of the Turcomans was enormous.

MRS. SHEPPARD killed her two little boys, one aged three years and the other a baby of seven months, at Whitevale, Ont., and then committed suicide.

CLEOPHAS LACHANCE was hanged at Athabaskaville, Canada, for the murder of Miss Desilet at Balstrode last October. He made a full confession before his execution.

THE first regular engagement between the British troops and the insurgent Boers of South Africa has resulted in a defeat of the former with heavy loss.

SEVERAL serious encounters have occurred in Lancashire, England, between the military and police on one side and striking miners on the other. After a meeting which was attended by 20,000 miners at Leigh a crowd went to the Atherton collieries and a desperate riot ensued. Hussars, infantry and police were on the ground. The riot act was read and the hussars charged upon the crowd. Several hussars and colliers were severely injured.

THE Earl of Hardwicke, formerly master of the English royal buckhounds, has failed for $1,200,000.

GREAT damage has been done in Spain by heavy floods.

GREECE is preparing actively for war with Turkey by rapidly forwarding troops to the Turkish frontier.

THERE has been a serious riot in the town of Baliarobe, Ireland. Many of the houses were illuminated to commemorate the rejoicings over the result of the Irish state trials. Those houses which were not illuminated were attacked by a mob, the windows broken and the inmates assaulted.

FORTY-SIX lives have been lost by the wreck of twelve fishing smacks in the bay of Biscay.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch says that the British government has received information of plots to destroy the arsenals at Woolwich, Plymouth and Portsmouth, the Hyde Park magazine and Windsor castle, and that at all of these places the guard has been doubled and a strong force of troops detailed to detend them

THE following is given as the Chilian conditions of peace with Peru and Bolivia: The cession of Antofagasta to Chili; the surrender of the allied fleet and the payment of an indemnity of $30.000,000, whereof Peru shall assume $20,000,000 and Bolivia $10,000,000. Chili to occupy Callao and work the guano deposits and copper and saltpeter mines until full payment of the indemnity is made.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to extend the postal service to foreign countries.... Mr. Call forwarded to the clerk the credentials of his colleague, Charles W. Jones, elected for the term commencing March 4, 1881. Referred and filed.... The postoffice appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Beck made a speech in favor of free ships and tariff reform generally. Mr. Blaine followed in opposition.... Bills were passed authorizing the issue of an American register to the Egyptian steamer Dessoug, and authorizing the construction and maintenance of a railway bridge across the Niagara river. The naval appropriation bill was considered and passed.

The credentials of Senators-elect Hale, of Maine, Platt, of New York, and McMillan, of Minnesota, were presented.... Mr. Johnston, from the select committee on the diseases of domestic animals, reported with amendments the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry and for the suppression and prevention of contagious diseases among domestic animals.... Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to aid the United States Postal Telegraph company in the construction and operation of postal telegraph lines.... Mr. Blaine introduced a bill for the establishment of the United States ocean mail service, and the revival of foreign commerce in American steamships. Mr. Blaine said he introduced the bill as a substitute for the one which was the subject of Mr. Beck's speech on the previous day, namely, free ships.... Mr. Wallace introduced a bill providing for the election of the President and Vice-President directly by the people.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendments the bill relative to the revolutionary bailiel claim. It proposes to encourage the erection of monuments by a contribution of one dollar for every dollar raised by private effort.... On motion of Mr. Ingalls his electoral count resolution for holding the meeting of the two houses on February 9 in the Senate chamber was taken up. Mr. Bayard moved its reference to the committee on the electoral count. After discussion Mr. Bayard's motion was carried by a party vote—29 years to 17 nays.

House.

On motion of Mr. Starin the bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the erection of a monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., commemorative of the battle of Saratoga.... After a number of amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill had been proposed, and either accepted or rejected, the bill was passed.... Mr. Speer, from the committee on elections, reported the resolution on the contested election case of Yeates against Martin, from the First Congressional district of North Carolina. It declares Yeates, the contestant, entitled to his seat, and, together with the minority report, was ordered printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back adversely the bill authorizing the President to negotiate for lands for the colonization of colored persons. Laid on the table.... Mr. Money, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported back the resolution directing that committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a telephonic postal system under the government of the United States, and also into the cost of reproducing facilities for transmitting telegraphic messages equal to those now possessed by telegraph corporations, and into the cost of operating the same; and granting to that committee leave to send for persons and papers. Put on the calendar.... Mr. Bicknell called up the resolution proposing a joint rule for counting the electoral votes. A motion to take up the resolution was successful by a vote of 119 to 110—a strict party vote except that Messrs. Stephens, Felton and Speer voted with the Republicans in the negative. Mr. Conger moved that there be a call of the House, which motion the speaker decided was not in order. Mr. Conger appealed from the speaker's decision, and as the Republicans refused to vote upon Mr. Blount's motion to lay the appeal on the table, no action could be taken in the matter, although numerous roll-calls were had.

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